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DEMPSET CARDS, New Styles of CARDS, VISITING CARDS, And WEDDING STATIONERY.

SEVEN PREMIUMS IN 60 DAYS. Werranted superior to any to use. This to be left to the judy mend of the purchaser. Please examine a large stock of all sizes

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FORMERLY IN DUSTICES \$\frac{1}{2}\text{ New ALLEN,} \text{ has removed to No. 415 Broanway,} \text{ one door below Canalist, and will open to-morrow, Thursday, a new stock of WATCHES AND JEWSLEY OF ENTIRELY NEW AND BEAUTIFUL STILES, ALSO SILVER AND PLATED WARE.

The broadcastle processive the largest styles of Watches and

He is constantly receiving the latest styles of Watches and ewelry by every steamer direct from the manufacturers in Jewelry by every meaner after.

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DAVID RAIT, No. 400 Broad way, upstains \$200,000 WORTH OF CARPETS SACRIFICING!-Orestey's Medaliten Velveta, \$150 per yard; Imperial Velvets
\$1 lh and \$125; English Brusses, 75c, 50c, and 90c; all-west
Ingrains, 57c, 40c, and 50c. Remaints of Otleichts, for scove
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BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE-WIGS AND TOUPEES -Largest stock in the world.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 23 Broadway. Twelve private rooms expressive for the application of his fameos Hair Drz, the best exiant. Barcaston's Wies and Tourges have improvements over all others: this is the only place where these things are properly understood

HORSE-OWNERS would do well to have always on hard a bettle of Dr. Tonias's Vanetian Horse Liniment. It cures Colic. Cuts. Sprains. Old Sores. Sore Throats, &c., quicker than anything cise, of no pay. Is pint bottles, at 50 cents. A tingle cose immediately reviews over-driven Horses, and often saves life. Soid by the druggists and saddlers. Depot, No. 56 Courtlands-st.

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Lungs, Liver and Kidneys, these Planters stand unrivaled; and
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RUPTURE CURED BY MARSH'S KADICAL CURE Tatus. Reference to all the principal surgeons and physicians of this city. Call and exemine them before purchasing elsewhers. Also, Elastic Specials, Security Backs, Surpersia, &c. No. 2 Versyst., Astor House.

INTERESTING FROM JAPAN.

NAMES OF THE VICTIMS BY CHOLERA ON BOARD THE POWHATAN.

To the Editor of The S. V. Tribene. Sin: The recent interesting series of letters from Japan, so extensively circulated through the press, mention the fact that three fatal cases of cholers curred on the United States steamer Powhstan, but as the names are omitted, hundreds of families are thrown in most painful anxiety lest a son or brother or friend has fallen. Having just received a letter from a reamen on board the ship, who furnishes the rames of his unfortunate shipmates. I feel it a duty to place the information before the public, which will relieve all except those who have really lost a relative or friend. The following are the names and locality as expressed.

by the writer:
JOHN SMITH of New York.
CHARLES RAINEY of Sag-Harbor.
MICHAEL COLLINS of Dublin.

MICHAEL COLLINS of Dubin.

My informant speaks of the Japanese as a friendly, becest race of people, and very different from the Chinese, whom he regards as a great set of regues, who will cheat in every way they can. At Nagasski the crew had liberty to go ashore. The city presents much activity in various branches of mechanism-such as ship-carpenters, Joiners, box-makers, engravers, &c. The visit furnished quite a trade in rare-carioshies, such as inlaid boxes, canes, pipes, &c. The supplies are poultry, eggs, fish, fresh pork, but no beef or mutton. Best Government Java coffee can be purchased at two cents per pound. Here's a chance for speculation.

The scene on board at the signing of the treaty must have been imposing. My correspondent thus describes it:

describes it:

"The great men of Yeddo sent word that they should pay us a visit. We were all dressed in white freeks, blue cellars, star in each corner worked in red, white and blue silk, white pants, white stockings, pumps, and cennet hat with broad black ribbon, and Powtatan in gilt letters on it. They arrived at 12 'clock, and were received with a salute, remained en hoard till 3 o clock, ha ing completed and signed the treaty. We then housted our flag and the Japanese side by sade on our main topgaliant must head, sed fired two aslutes in bonor of the ports that are to be opened to the commerce of the United States on the st of July, 1859."

J. E. B.

New Counterprits.-The police were last evening notified of several new counterfeit bank bills having been offered. One was a new counterfelt \$? bil oa the Manufacturers' Bank of Rochester, N. Y., and another a \$3 bill of the Eagle Bank of Bristel, R. L.

New Pork Daily Tribune

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1858.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. notice can be taken of Anonyacous Communications. We ever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publicion, but as guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications. miness letters for THE TRISTING Office should in all cases be addressed to Horace Greetay & Co.

The Tribune Mercantile Advertiser Will be issued on MONDAY, 29th instant, instead

The total expense will be defrayed by Mercantile Advertising, for which One Dollar per line will be charged. Those who require their advertisemente to be displayed will make special bargains

Advertisements received at THE TRIBUNE Office If by letter, address HORACE GREELEY & Co.,

Advertisements for THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE of this eck must be handed in To-Day. Price \$1 a line.

The mails for Europe by the Cunari steamship Asia, will close at 94 this morning.

We copy on another page from a London cotemperary a temperate statement of the causes of lifficulty between the United States and Paraguay. It is from a British naval officer, long a resident of Paraguay; and certainly puts a different light upon the points at issue from that in which they have been exhibited by the Administration and the advocates of the extensive and costly expedition which it has set on foot. Possibly this statement may be erroreous: but if, on the other hand, it should prove mainly or wholly true, we shall not even have the consolation of reflecting that the millions spent in warlike preparations have after all been given for a useful and indispensable object.

The steamship Quaker City arrived at New-Orleans yesterday with the California mails of the 5th inst., a fortnight later than our last dates by steamer, and 11 days later than by the overland mail. It is thought that the trips from California to New-Orleans by this, the Tehuantepec, route can be made in less than twelve days. The news is interesting, but not noteworthy.

The steamship City of Baltimore brings us European advices to the 10th inst. The Atlantic Telegraph Company had discharged the whole staff at Valentia, and closed the premises. Louis Napoleon had requested Prince Napoleon to look into the question of Free African Emigration, socalled, and see if it was really free, inasmuch as he was determined not to have the "slave trade "in disguise" carried on under the French flag. A bill providing for the emancipation of the slaves in Surinam and Curacoa, is before the States in Holland. The King of Denmark has abrogated the Constitution of Holstein by proclamation. The telegraphic cable between Crete and Egypt had been laid. We present elsewhere interesting letters respecting the new Prussian Ministry, the prosecution of the Count Montalembert, and the visit of the Sultan to the Wabash. Cotton was steady; breadstuffs very dull. Consols stood at 9c4 at noon on the 10th.

The Vermont Legislature, now in session, has before it two bills of no small importance in their bearing upon the question of the extension of Slavery into the Free States.

The Supreme Court of the United States, in the

famous case of Prigg vs. Pennsylvania, admitted that Congress, in the original Fugitive Law of 1793, had fallen into a grave mistake as to the extent of its authority in attempting to impose judicial or other duties on State officers. It has been and still is the opinion of many eminent jurists that the undertaking by Congress to legislate at all upon the subject of the surrender of fugitives. whether from justice or from labo;, was a mistake altogether, being without any warrant or authority om the Constitution, and a decided infringement upon the rights of the States. It is held by those who take this view, that the return of fugitives from labor is a matter which belongs, at least in its initiation, wholly and exclusively to the authorities and tribunals of the States, and with which Congress has no right, nor have the courts or officers of the United States any right, to interfere, at least not until the proceeding shall have resulted in a suit recognizable in the way of appeal or otherwise by the Federal tribunals. The in tention and the effect of the clause in the Federal Constitution touching fugitives from service is held to be this: That no right to service under the laws and within the jurisdiction of any State shall be defeated, notwithstanding any differences of local law, by any flight into another State, but that such right shall be recognized and sustained by the tribunals of the State in which such fugitive is found, to the extent of recapture, to be followed, where the services to which the fugitive is bound are of a character not recognized or allowable by the laws of the State where he is found, by his removal back to the State whence be fled-the proceedings in such cases, should they take the form of a judicial contest, being liable to be transferred to the Federal tribunals under that clause of the Constitution which gives them appellate jurisdiction in all cases arising under the Federal Constitution. The operation of the fugitive clause thus interpreted would be, to give to a South Carolinian, for instance, precisely the same right and the same means, neither more nor less, to reclaim his fugitive slave in New-York, which a citizen of New-York has in New-York to reclaim his runaway child or apprentice. Could any reasonable slaveholder ask for anything more? Is it not a most arrogant pretension, that citizens of other States shall have fscilities afforded them in New-York which citizens of New-York, holding similar situations, are not permitted to enjoy !

According to this view of the matter, no special legislation, whether State or Federal, respecting fugitives from one State into another, is necessary, por even allowable. The Constitution of the United States being the supreme law of the land, and recognized as such by all the State Courts and authorities, its provision respecting fugitives from labor suffices to give to all claimants, to whatever State they may belong, or upon the laws of whatsoever State their claim may be based, precisely the same protection and the same remedies which the citizens of the State, where the fagitive is found, themselves have to recover possession of their own runaways-remedies to be superintended and administered, in the first place, by the State authorities and State Courts, subject, however, to supervision in the way of specal by the Supreme Court of the United States, Nor

started since the passage of the Figitive act of 1850. That Congress has no power to legislate for the return of fugitives from labor, and that the act of 1793 was unconstitutional, was elaborately maintained by Chancellor Walworth in his opinion given in the New-York Court of Errors in the case of Jack ve. Martin, (14 Wendell, 507) Even Mr. Webster, in his famous 7th of March speech, emphatically declared himself to entertain the same view. "I have always thought," he said, "that the Constitution addressed itself to " the Legislatures of the States or to the States "themselves. It says that those persons escaping to other States 'shall be delivered up, and (confess I have always been of the opinion that it was an injunction upon the States themselves. Where it is said that a person escaping into another State, and coming therefore within the jurisdiction of that State, should be delivered up, it seems to me the import of the clause is that the State itself, in obedience to the Constitution, should cause him to "be delivered up. That is my judgment. I have always entertained that opinion and I entertain it now. But when the case was, some years ago, before the Supreme Court, the majority of the " Indees held [in Prigg vs. Pennsylvania] that the power to cause fugitives to be delivered up was a power to be exercised under the authority of this "[i. e. the Federal] Government." As to the acquiescence of the States in the act

of 1793, two things are to be observed. That act, though a usurpation on the part of Congress, did not undertake to deprive the States of their constitutional right in the matter, but only to direct in what manner that right should be exercised. It still left the business of the surrender of fugitives to State officers, going no further than to give a mere concurren jurisdiction to the United States Judges, to which, perhaps, they were entitled under that clause of the Constitution giving jurisdiction to the Federal Courts in cases where one of the suitors was the citizen of another State. There is not the slightest evidence that the Congress which passed that act ever imagined that it would be or could be interpreted to oust the superior State Courts of their right to revise the proceedings under it on the part of Justices of the Peace. The extravagant idea that a certificate granted under that act by a Justice of the Peace was absolutely final and conclusive as to the rights of both parties-the claim ant and the claimed-was first started in 1819 by the Supreme Court of Penusylvania, in the case of Wright v. Deacon (4 Sergeant and Rawle 62), and from the moment of the adoption of that decision in other States, the people at once began to grow restive under the set of 1793, which, thus in terpreted, became a gross invasion of State rights. Under this feeling, many of them eagerly availed themselves of some points in the case of Prigg vs. Pennsylvania, to forbid their officers from having anything to do with carrying out so obnexious a law, or their jails from being used as a means to ward its execution. Since the passage of the acof 1850, which added new outrages to the original usurpation, this feeling has, naturally enough, grown stronger, and several States have evinced a disposition, more or less decided, to reclaim their control over this important subject.

In this spirit an act has passed the Senate of Ver mont, and is now pending in the lower House, the substantial provisions of which are as follows:

"The first section of the bill provides that 'whenever it, claimed that any person held to service or labor in one State under the laws thereof, has escaped into this State it e. Vermont, the proceedings on the application for the delivery upor such person, on claim of the parry to whom service of labor alleged to be due, shall be in the manner following, and not off the service." "". The elaimant shall file with one of the Judges of the Su-eme Court an affidavit setting forth the facts upon which such im is based.

m is based.

2. Such claimant shall also file with such Judge's good amicient bord, to the person whose services are so claimed, no than \$2,000, conditioned that the claimant shall prosecut claim to effect, and in default thereof shall pay to the other of the person o party all coats, as, damages, footness are expense occasions, the price edings.

"3. Such Judge shall, upon full compliance with the above provisions, issue his warrant to apprehend the person whose set were are so claimed, and cause him to appear before the County of the county of

"The eleventh section provides that 'if any person shall, it any way otherwise than is provided in this act, cause another to be arrested upon the claim or pretense that the person arrested is a fusive from service as described in the first section of this act, he shall be punished by imprisonment in the State Prison, not more than two years, nor less than two years, and be fixed not exceeding \$1,000."

Two sets of objections are made to this bill. 1. The doughface Democrats oppose it of course, as an interference with the constitutional rights of their Southern masters. 2. It is opposed by some Republican Senators, on the ground that it i not confined exclusively to the case of fugitive slaves, but would also extend to the case of fugitive minors and apprentices.

Now, we do not see the slightest weight in this latter objection. The real objection seems to us to be to the first section. Instead of being confined to the case of fugitives from labor, escaping into the State, the bill might, in our judgment, extend to the case of all fugitives from labor-those whose service is claimed to be due by the law of Verment, as well as those whose service is claimed to he due under the laws of other States. This would place the citizens of other States on precisely the same level with the citizens of Vermont, which is what they have a constitutional right to claim, and which is all they could reasonably ask.

There is, besides, another reason, and a very pow erful one too, for an amendment of the bill is this particular. The common law remedies in the case of fugitive minors or apprentices, (and very few States have any statute provisions on the subject.) are very insdequate. Those remedies are two, viz: 1. The parent, master or guardian-and this same right has been held in Massachusette and elsewhere to appertain to the master of a fugitive slave-may seize the fugitive, on his own responsibility, wherever he can find him, only taking care to avoid a breach of the peace; and thus may reinstate himself by his own act, and without the intervention of any magistrate, in his position of guardian or master. But this, like other remedies of the sort, is open to many objections, tending, as it always does, to a breach of the peace, and being in many cases unavailable. 2. In case the fugitive is sheltered by any particular person, the claimant may have him produced on a writ of habeas corpus, and in States where that remedy exists, may sue out his writ of personal replevin. But these remedies obviously do not cover the whole ground, and it seems highly desirable, wholly spart from the case of fugitive slaves, to provide some simple and uniform method of proceeding in all cases where one person claims the personal control and custody of

In addition to the bill above commented upon. there is still another affecting the question of Slavery in the non-slaveholding States, now pending in the Legislature of Vermont. Many evilarise-including pretenses on the part of slaveholders that their slaves have been stolen away from them-from the practice still persevered in by is this view of the case a new idea, Southern slaveholders of bringing their slaves with

them on their visits to Northern States, trusting "having the Gospel prenched to them statedly: and Act of Congress, Apr 17, 1781, "they were as susceptible of religious impression "Thus a Massachussetts President in 1788 amount either to the attachment of the slave, or to his ignorance of the law, or their own skill in evading it, to retain the slave in a state of Slavery even in a Free State, and to take him back again to a lifelong servitude. It must be confessed that the deten ptation to the slaveholders to try these experiments. It is generally held that it is in the option of the slave to remain a slave if he pleases, and to go back again to servitude. To cut up this evil by the roots, Senator Evarts of Rutland County has intreduced the fellowing bill:

AVIENARIA MARKELL TITURE MARKETAL

troduced the following bill:

"Skeylox, I. Any person who shall bring within this State any other person, held as a slave, by law or usage, in any other of the United States with intent to hold such other person in servitude within this State or, shall, within this State, restrain such other person of als or her liberty, or shall ascert or maintain, or attempt to maintain, any chain or property in such other person, such person so offending shall be deemed to be guilty of a felony, and shall, on countriction thereof, be punished by imprisonment in the State Prison, not more than the years not less than five years, and by fine not exceeding \$5,000.
"Shee 2. Any person within this State who shall restrain, or attempt to restrain, the 'therty of any other person, upon presence or claim of overing any property is such other person, and person, and person as restraintne, or attempting to restrain, the liberty of such other person, shall be deemed to be quitty of a relony, and, on conviction thereof, be punished by imprisonment in the State Prison, not more than ten years nor less than five years, and by fine not exceeding \$5,000.

"Shee 3. This act shall take effect from its passage."

The hill if reassed will effect tradity out a stop, so

This bill if passed will effectually put a stop, so far as Vermont is concerned, to the attempts of Northern visitors to play the slaveholder within the limits of that State.

Visits between the American cities are easy. Easy for private persons; for regiments of soldiers and their cannon; for fire companies and their apparatus. Indeed, such visits are so easy that the poetry of the new face is already gone. In the days of mul-coaches, to come merely from Philsdelphia to New-York implied an absolute journey. There were careful packings-up and sentiments packings-off. The traveler, if other than a merely commercial one, did not find his warmest welcome in an inn. His presence opened the doors of private houses. He was then apt to belong to "good society"-which had the leisure and means to dispense civilities. But, after all, hospitality is the virtue of barbarians. In proportion as there are few public accommodations for the traveler will traveling be reduced, and in its least proportion will such accommodations cease. Then we arrive at the types of Arabian or Oriental hospitality. The very necessities of society, as we find it in the Orient, stimulate the virtues of such hospitality. The man who entertains the stranger to-day may to-morrow himself require a kindred reception. In our civilization we have for hospitalities opened hotels and sbut up private houses. The stranger coming to New-York finds society cold, because society has so many strangers to look after that it neglects them all pretty much, turning them over to the easy splendors of the hotel, with its table d'hôte and promenade halls. But we find the frigid qualities we have described overcome by a new re source. Nature always strives to heal her wounds. So, to establish a principle of hospitality, the visiting man now is a practical socialist. He does not come alone. Alone he would be one of a half million in the crowded streets. So he is solidarified He travels in a drove; he joins a company-a company of some sort-a company of saints-a company of sinners-an "Anniversary-week" company-a soldier company-a fire company. The individual man, in New-York especially, is of the least possible importance. Who cares a fig for

anybody, citizen or stranger? In all European cities there is a great man-there are great men-the King, the Minister, the Bishop, the chief wit, the prime orator. In New-York such reputation, as understood abroad, is simply impossible, for the equalities here are incomparable. The man with the fine house or the great fortune is not distinguished thereby; nor he with the great head or large heart. Nobody cares for anybody. To such a huge mass of social batter, what distinction can attend the individual man coming from another place, and coming so easily, too, by the railroad or steamboat? He would be as a drop in the ocean, a grain of sand on the shore. So a power, which be has never analyzed, puts him in a com pany which may travel. Then each member o that company is a representative man, and is received by kindred representatives hospitably. We shall not analyze such hospitality too profoundly It proves that what is given to a mob, would be refused to a man. But taking that hospitality in its visible proportions as manifested in this city, it is something heroic. A fire company from Philadelphis paid us a visit on Saturday, and are still our guests. No Columbus, triumphantly returning from his discoveries of a New World, could have received a greater evation. No Washington, after the strifes and agenies of a Revolutionary War could have evolved more show. Broadway was filled up with a gigantic procession. A mere item was forty bands of music-more than London herself can show on the greatest civic or military parade. There were elaborate fireworks, and sumptu ous feasts; and official outpourings of welcome still continue in the cities around and about. When New-York firemen go to Philadelphia, the same overflows of scutiment, the same superabundance of parade occur. Then there are the trials of engine skill-special skill on this occasion, as the new ergine is one of steam-steam, which muscle received so indignantly a few weeks ago, but now considers as a decent thing applied to squirting water in longer and stronger streams over the bellowing flames.

The immensities of such hospitality may be followed by reaction. The frequencies of such traveling in companies may end as to the hundreds as it has in regard to the solitary traveler, who is not noticed at all. Let our young men not cheapen their solidarity peripatetics. Let there still be some distinction left for exalted personal service. At present we are not aware of any, either for the living or dead. A Ward politician who belongs to a few benevolent societies has a grander funeral any fair Sunday he may happen to be buried, than used to be accorded to Presidents or heroes; of course we do not say to such small deer as men of genius. Nothing being left to exalt higher the ecstacy of evations for everything and nothing, there is but one recource for individual greatness, and that is to live quietly and to die still more so.

Upon the 12th day of November, in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Fiftysix, that wonderful association called "The Southern "Aid Society" held its Annual Meeting-third of that description-in this City, about thirty males and thirty females assisting in the thrilling ceremo nies, and listening to the evangelical which was done by the Rev. Dr. Styles, and the financial which was done by Mr. Girard Hallock. Upon that memorable occasion, as we learn by careful reference to our files, all memory of the event having otherwise quite faded from the human mind, a certsin Boyd, D. D., minister of the Virginia Gospel in Richmond, stated the interesting, not to say the striking, not to say the thrilling fact, that " the "white population of the South were desirous of

" they were as susceptible of religious impression "as any people." The Reservend Boyd, in fact. streve to convey the impression, and, perhaps, did convey the impression to the transfixed and entansiastic sixty tout the South was extremely hungry cisions of our Northern Courts hold out a certain for Gospel privileges, but lamentably deficient in Gospel provender. D. D. Boyd also added a good word for Sambo. That unlucky individual was now fed for the most part by "uneducated colored ministers," and wanted for his soul's sake, here and hereafter, educated white Gospel preachers duly furnitured for their business, with due acquisitions of Hebrew, College Greek and University Latin. "Sambo" was in a very lementable condition for want of Apostles familiar with Masoretic niceties and the Greek particle—one third of a milion of unbappy blacks, all adrift and floating to eternal agonies for lack of some pious Dr. Barrett, or Dr. Parr. This was the pious appeal of Boyd, D. D., of Richmond. The financial footing up, read upon the occasion, exhibited fifteen thousand dollars contributed during the year for Southern rescue and salvation, of which sum the South, ardently emulous of Gospel privileges, gave the munificent amount of five bundred and fifteen dollars, showing-with tears we say it-a South which, however willing to be converted, was not willing to pay the necessary expenses, or even its fair proportion of them; a South willing, it would appear, to go to Heaven, provided Northern brethren will pay the traveling

On Monday evening last the Southern Aid So ciety held its Fifth Anniversary in this city, and Mr. Gerard Hallock again brought out the Sacred ledgers. We were not present, but we can imsgine the distress and consternation when Mr. Gerard Hallock produced the account books. The figures declining to lie, it appeared that the holy moneys had tumbled from Fifteen Thousand Dollats in 1556 down to Ten Thousand Five Hundred and Seventy-one Dollars and One Cent. Here is

the mortifying record:			
185		1558.	Loss \$450
New-York	715	2.141	Loss. 574
Connecticut	318	1,528	Gsin., 219
N. w. J. rw 7 1,	254	463	Loss 791
lihicote	698	0,00	Loss. 577
T. virtue . 1	537	0,000	Loss. 537
	102	167	Gain. 45
	19	24	Gain. 5
All the Southern States	515	3,067	Gain. 2,552

- Only one thing is consolatory in reading this dismal record. The South, it appears, is showing a greater willingness to pay its own Gospel expenses, for which we are duly grateful. May we not look forward to the bappy time when it will foot the bills of its own salvation, without calling upon the North to furnish it with parsons and prayer-books? "Southern Aid Society" has an ugly sound, and rather puts the chivalrous and polished Southern heathen upon a level with Kickspoos and Kanakas, which cannot be pleasant to the chivalrous and polished Soutsern mind. On Monday evening the Annual Report was

read by Dr. Styles, a jubilant document full of encouragement, glossing that unfavorable financial condition in an ingenious manner, and generally putting the best foot foremost. The South is in a rapturous condition at the unwonted supply of Gospel privileges, no matter whose money may pay for them; "publicly indorses the Society" which is extremely kind; "admires the spirit of the So-"ciety" which is extremely amiable; "pours forth on every band the overflow of a grateful and "happy heart," which likewise shows a lively ense of benefits to come. The North, too, is standing firmly by the enterprise, students in Amheret College to the extent of \$10. Old lady in Connecticut to the extent of two gold piecessmount not stated. "Geutleman in Maine" to the extent of \$10-and nobly w' bes they were more. Three gentlemen have been rash enough to become Life Members at the expense of \$100 a head, all of which is highly encouraging. The Society has also, being in unusual luck, received the golden opinion and indorsement of "the Presbytery of 'Newark" and of the "Fourth Presbytery of the "City of New-York," and is altogether in a most smiling state-quite bashing in the sunshine of behindhand in the work, and is very grateful, joining churches upon the right hand and the left, building sanctuaries, giving their money (though where they get it is a mystery), and becoming to an unlimited extent godly, sober, Christian chattels. Suffering churches in Missouri and Teppessee have their wheels greased and get into operation again. A suffering colporteur, short of money, receives a providential supply through the Post-Office. Everything is going on beautifully: at which we do with our whole hearts rejoice. We hope, however, that these excellent Doctors of Divinity will not polish the chattels to any alarming extent. Let the n have their religion in well limited doses. Because piety might become so dangerously vital as to affect the legs, and so cause the convert to forget the touching story of Philemon and Onesimus, and, in fact, run away from the radiant gospel privileges of the Southern description, prepared for him by Hallock's money and Dr. Styles's sermon. We hope, too, that in the ardor of turning beathen merchandise into Christian merchandise, the master, the poor, suffering master, will not be forgotten. Liberality should be the word; for if it takes one dollar to convert the chatted it will certainly take two dollars to convert the owner

The Express returns to the subject of Congress sional prohibition of Slavery, and says with reference to the point unluckily raised by it that noninterference by Congress in the premises is the old

"As a matter of history, it is not true that those who formed the Government 'affirmed and enforced the doctrine of the Congressional prohibition of Slavery in the Territories.' The North-West Territory was consecrated to Freedom by the Ordinance of 1787; consecrated to Freedom by the Ordinance of 1787; but all that was then the territory of the now Slave States of Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, and Mississippi, was left to Slavery, while all north of the Ohio was made Free, all south of that river was made Slave territory. Kentucky belonged to Virginia. Washington signed the act which admitted her, as a Slave State, into the Union. Tennessee, under the name of Frankland, belonged to North Carolina, and the Father of his Country agned the act that admitted her also as a Slave State into the Union. The Territorica, now Alabama and Mississippi, belonged to Georgia, and in the compact with Georgia [1802-3], under the administration of Mr. Jefferson, they were bought, and paid for, costing us \$1,250,000, and accepted as Slave territory of the United States. In 1788, under the administration of John Adams, the Territory of Mississippi was organized—all that territory, then of Georgia, that stretched from the Chattahoochie River to the Mississippi, and organized explicitly and especially as Slave territory. Congress exacted—especially as Slave territory. The Whole of it, in principle, and pledge, and compact, save and except the last section of that Ordinance, that excluded Slavery therefrom. Congress said, April 7, 1738—old John Adams approving:

The President of the United States is bereit.

our gaining approving.

* * * "The President of the United States is hereby othersenden establish therein from Alabama and Massis ppt. a everument in all respects similar to that new exercised in the orthory notificated and the Orion Alabama and Saccitotism

Act of Congress, Apr. 17, 1796.)

Thus a Massachussetts President in 1798 affirms the act which a Virginia Pre-ident, Jefferson, in the perfected. And yet The Tenness, colling itself he peblican, and excluding all of us who are Austicationally because we walk in the ways of the Constitution and the laws of our country, forgets all these fundant the laws of our country, forgets all these fundant claims exclusively to walk in the ways of Westington and Jefferson!" -So for The Express. Now hear THE TRIBENS. It is demonstrably true that the original Original for the Government of the Territories of the United States, drafted by Thomas Jefferson and sanction by a large majority of the Continental Congress Yes, did provide for the positive and abulate re-clusion of Stavery by act of Congress from ALL the States to be formed out of the Territories of the United States, whether South or North of Mason & Dizon's line. That proposition was sustained by the votes of Elbridge Gerry of Mass., Roger Shen man of Conn., Jefferson of Va., Williamson of X. C. twelve other Members, sizteen in all-white

Thirteen) was required to carry a proposition. In 1767, the Ordinance was revised and passed expressly prohibiting Slavery in all the Territory th United States then possessed. Mr. Dane's bill die not, like Mr. Jefferson's, anticipate the acquisities of further Territory, and provide for the government of that also. But it said with regard to every foot of territory then belonging to the United States: "

only seren votes in all were cast against it. New.

York, then a Slave State, unanimously roted Ay;

so did all the Members present from six other

States; yet the proposition was lost because the

affirmative vote of nine States (two-thirds of the

"There shall be neither Savery nor involuntary servitude in the said Territory, otherwise than for the punishment of crimes, whereof the parties shall be duly convicted."

For that proposition all the States voted, Gove gia and South Carolina included. It goes as far a we ask or wish Congress to go now. And it we sanctioned and reenacted by the first Federal Co. gress-assembled and acting under the Federal Constitution-and was approved and signed be Washington. No one denies that.

Well, says The Express, Congress proceeded soon after to admit new Slave States. Soit didbut they were States formed from territory code by Slave States on the express condition that Slavery should NOT be prohibited therein. Kentucky was an integral part of Virginia, just as Maine was of Massachusetts, and just as much slaveholding w ber mother. She was never a Federal Territory. Tennessee was ceded to the Union (Dec. 22, 178) by North Carolina, on this express condition: "Provided always, That no regulations made, or be made, by Congress, chall tend to emancipus

So Georgia ceded what are now Alabama and Mississippi (April 2, 1802,) upon certain coof-

tions, one of them being that the anti-Slavery proviso aforesaid should not be applied to them. W course, Congress respected the condition. The Express, therefore, has perverted history is

no purpose. Can we induce it to try its hand of the repeated refusals of Congress to gratify the Squatter Sovereigns of Indians by allowing the to hold slaves for a limited period !

The Hon. Jefferson Davis has just made a most warlike speech, to the warlike citizens of a warlike town, called by the warlike name of Jackson, in the warlike State of Mississippi-which is published is that military and martial newspaper, The Daily Mississippian-calling his fellow-citizens to rally to "the harvest-home of death." Mr. Jefferson Davis turns up his magnificent nose at "resolutions," and treats Legislatures with as much contempt as Napoleon treated the Directory. Mr. Jefferson Davis is for trying what virtue there may be in gurs, drums, fifes, powder, ball, and swords, both of the small and broad description. He calls upon the State to establish an "armory," in which to grind the old swords and tinker the old guns now in possession of Mississippi, in which "to mas-"facture on a limited scale new arms, includar " cannon and their carriages"-in which to "at "shot and shell "-in which to prepare "fire 'ammunition," wherewithal, we suppose, to "f." the enemy. In this way, this martial Colonel poposes to solve a "problem," which he declares 18 "physical" one, not to be solved by "mere too "lutions." This ferocious Colonel, however, can't soft as well as savage. He has an affection what we may almost call amorous for the Americanfic He says that he has upheld it upon fields where I he had fallen. "it would have been his winder "sheet:" he has gazed upon it in foreign countries, and noticed that as he looked upon it the pusstions of his heart best quicker; its strpes he honors, its constellation be admits to be brilliant. He particularly glories in the private and personal star of Mississippi. But suddenly all his tenderness forsakes him, and he cries out in ferocious tones that sooner than see that Star dimmed-sooner than see it degradelhe will " tear it from its pisce"-he will " set it "even on the perilous ridge of battle as a age " round which Mississippi's best and brasest "should gather to the harvest-home of desh." From this elevated position Jefferson sinks again to tenderness. The Mars of Mississippi could set close without paying his devoirs to "gentle beauty;" and when we abandoned the further perusal of his speech—the reading faculty having broken down-he was complying like a dancing master. From this we fear that the wholesons war with which he threatened us will never b declared-that Mississippi will never grind the di swords and prepare the "fixed ammunition," and that Mr. Jefferson Davis having, Cosar-like, best captivated by the Cleopatras of Missiesippi, wi sink into effeminate habits, and neither to shot se huez, whereby justice, as usual, will be cheated.

We are utterly averse to eramming even so god a thing as the Bible down the throats of relucted people. If, then, the legal voters of any Ward our City deliberately vote not to have the God Book read in their respective Common School we are averse to compelling them to it.

But has any Ward ever so voted! We this not. Have even the Roman Catholics of at Ward declared that they would not have the Bill read in their Public Schools! We believe We have a distinct recollection that Bide Hughes, in his Carroll Hall lectures, denied their had ever countenanced such opposition, and lenged his gainsayers to the proof. We can remember that such proof was ever forthcomis

It is certain that the School Officers of two three Wards, which have a large Catholic bell still larger evil-doing population, have stopped use of the Bible in their respective schools. confident that no Ward has done this in which the is not at least one grogshop for every ten dereits houses. Yet we have no evidence that a major of the people, even of these Wards, desired to

Bible turned out of their schools. We challenge this exclusion, then, on the gra-